WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1887.

Peers Reluctant to Enter the British Cabinet - England, Turkey, Russia. and Bulgaria-Will Fight With Sullivan-Irish Government Bill.

Bentin, Jan. 5 .- The Official Gazette pub lishes the following letter from Emperer William to Crown Prince Frederick Wil-

Idam:

The army knows how near it has always been to my heart. It will understand what feelings stir me at the thoughts of my having belot ged to it for full eighty years, and of the changes the army has undersone with me during that period. At the time of my entering the army it hay beaten back to the forthest confines of the kinglom after the severest blow Prussla ever sustained. But the soldierly spirit which my glorious forefathers implanted in it remeined unbroken and soon put forth new shoots. This was proved in those ware of illeration—the noblest remombrances of my youth. This spirit the army preserved through the honest labors of a long period of peace, and its glorious deeds in recent times show that the same spirit has been upheid in full strength and has theiren still more.

I have seen many changes in the outward form of the army; senerations have passed through under my eyes, but in my immediate and feelings the army has not changed. The planing of the sense of honor and duty before all elec, the readmess to lay down tife for these, is the tie which binds all the German race closely together and now unites grand-sous and great grandons as firmly as it did their forefathers.

It greatly rejoices me to be permitted to

their forefathers.

It greatly rejoices me to be permitted to speak thus to the army, and to be able to say that during these eighty years we have assuredly belonged to one another. Fully and correservedly I thank the army for its loyalty and covoltion to duy. Until my last breath these failures of loye and gratitude will remain the most vivid feelings of my heart.

PELES RELUCTANT TO ENTHER THE BRITISH CANNESS.

CABINET. LONDON, Jan. 5 — Lord Northbrook has decided not to accept a position in the cabiret. He has written to Mr. Goschen regretting his inability to join the ministry in view of the conservative discontent and the doubtful nature of the agreement with Lord Salishure.

the doubtful nature of the agreement with Lord Salisbury.

Lord Randolph Churchill is going to the continent. He will not appear in parliament until after the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

It is now stated that Lord Salisbury has not communicated with the Marquis of Landowne in Canada.

Other peers besides Lord Northbrook are refuctant to enter the cabinet. Mr. Goschen will probably remain alone.

will probably remain alone.

THE HIBH GOVERNMENT BILL.

DUBLIS, Jan. 5.—The Freeman's Journal says that the admission of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain to the liberal party will be dearly bought if it cost the abandonment of the vital principle in Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy of an Irish executive responsible to an Irish parliament only. The Irish leaders will never saction such a bartering away of their rights. The Irish Times says a liberal compromise with Mr. Caamberlain on the lines proposed by blux will distinctly sacrifice the Irish government bill with the principles involved and to which Mr. Gladstone is irrevocably pledged.

DEATH OF A UNITED STATES CONSUL.

DEATH OF A UNITED STATES CONSUL. LONDON, Jan. 5.—William Thomson, United States consul at Southampton, died to-day from bronchitis. [Mr. Thomson was born in New York and was appointed from the District of Co-lumbia Aug. 6, 1878.]

Behlin, Jan. 5.—The commission on the strmy bill met again to day to discuss the second reading of the measure. Herr-Rickert, progressist, moved that the strength of the army in time of peace be fixed at 454,404. Herr Huene, a member of the center party, moved that the fixed at 468,409, as in the bill, but that the time of operation be three years instead of seven. Both motions were rejected.

Herr Koeller, conservative, movel to restore the original draft of the second article to the effect that from April 1 the infantity shall be composed of 534 battallons, the cavalry of 465 squadrons, and the field artillery of 364 batteries. The motion was rejected by a vote of 16 to 12, and the article was then adopted as amended on the first reading. THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

the first reading.

The third and fifth articles, repealing such provisions of the old military law as are at variance with the present bill, and provid-ing for the operation of the latter in Bayaria and Wurtemburg, were passed without al-teration. teration.

teration.

Huene proposed an amendment to article
4 exempting theological students from
rejected. Finally the committee resillimed the resolutions by a vote of
14 to 12. The report on the bill will
be prepared on Friday. The debate on
Huene's motions disclosed the fact that the
military service. The amendment was
center is divided, Balleatren and Frankenstein opposing the elerical members. Koeller's motion was defeated by a combination
of the centerists and progressists. ler's motion was defeated by a communation of the centerists and progressists.

ENGLAND—TURKEY—RUSSIA—BULGARIA.

IND. 5.— Rustem

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 5.—Rustem Pacha, Turkish ambassador to England, has asked the Earl of Iddesleigh, British minister of foreign affairs, whether the English government inspired the articles in the London press urging the porte to join England and Austria and not Russia on the Bulgarian question.

England and Austria and not Russia on the Bulgarian question.

Lord Iddesleigh has replied, referring the ports to the liberty enjoyed by the English press, declaring that the articles made the basis of the inquiry had not been inspired, although, he adder, the government and the majority of the English people shared the views expressed by the press.

The ports believes that Turkey would take a false step if she acted with Russia alone, and is now seeking a solution of the Bulgarian cifficulty that shall be in accord with the general wish of all the powers.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 5.—The Journal est. Petersburg, san. 6.—the Journal
de St. Petersburg says the return of Prince
Alexander to the Bulgarian throne would
constitute a real provocation, and add a
fresh element to the conflict. It might
suit certain combinations, but it would

> log made to realize it if in certain cal centers reckless men did not exist

no were resolved to make every endeavor disturb the peace. COMING TO FIGHT WITH SULLIVAN. LONDON, Jan. 5.—Jim Carney, the prize fighter, was banqueted at Birmingham to-night. He will depart for America on the 14th instant to fight for the championship of the world. of the world.

The Port of Baltimore Closed. HALTIMORE, Mp., Jan. 5.—The port of Balti-more is virtually closed. To day there was not an arrival except of some bay steamboats not an arrival except of some bay steamboats and a few cyster beats, and none can get through the tice except heavy steamships. The ice extends down the river and into the Chesapeake bay a distance of forty miles. During the whole of last night the city techoat Latroba was engaged in relieving vessels, among them severs! steamboats which were lammed in the fee, and to day the state boat Maryland has gone down to render any assistance to vessels that may be necessary. The lest is reported to be five inches thick and in many places it is packed to a thickness of more than twelve inches. This afternoon on the return of the Latrobe, her officers stated that the lest had begun to soften, and a hope was had that with a strong wild the river and bay will soon be cleared.

Butterine Factories Closed.

Pittsuus, Jan. 5.—The butterine factories of C. H. Robinson & Co., in this city, and of the Pittsburg Melitog Company at Allegheny, closed down to-day on account of the state law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of elemanyarine being declared constitutional. Over 100 persons are thrown out of employment. There are \$50,000 invested in the two factories. What elemanyarine the companies have on hand is being packed and shipped to points outside the state.

Earthquake Shocks. Galveston, Jan. 5.-A slight shock of earth-quake occurred at Paigo at 11 o'clock this NEWS OF THE OLD DOMINION.

Extra Session of the Legislature-Era of General Depression -- Reformers'
Trenchery -- Candidate for United States Senator-Brilliant Wedding-RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 5 .- The Demo.

stuck one foot in the molesses, calls for an extra acssion of the legislature for the purpose of sticking the other foot in. When this peaky fly shall be securely fastened the Republican party can go to work said belp the people out of the difficulty arising from the mismanagement of the Democrats. There is a wall from every portion of the state on account of the hard times, and the assurance that the bone and shew of the land now regard Democracy as an ignis fatinus to entice honest men into the clutches of assigning officeholders. Poor country people, and most of them are only fairly well off in the most prosperous times, have not had money enough to pay taxes for last year, and necessarily they are dissatisfied. Their farm products bring such small returns that they dislike to inquire prices even. Altogether such an era of general depression has never been felt in old Virginia. Between this time and the last of June there will be a reash for compons with which to pay taxes, and how the public schools shall be kept going hereafter is a financial conundrum. While the prospect for good times is gloomy, yet the Democratic manner of dealing with the vital questions now before us is none the less amusing. That party needs a leader brilly. Speaker Stuart, of the house of delegates, is in the city. He says there will be an errar session of the legistature probably about the last of February, but says Gov. Lee will not make known the time until after the case in Judge Bond's court, at Alexandra, in which the court will be asked to restrain the indemnity board from paying out any money in certain causes, shill have been concluded. This case is to test the validity of the indemnity board refuse to answer the bill in the United States court, and thus bring about a test as between a sovereign state and the United States courts. The board consists of the two suditors, treasurer, attorney general, and the secretary of the common-wealth. surpose of sticking the other foot in. When this peaky fly shall be securely fastened

SANDIDATE FOR THE UNITED STATES In addition to the many gentlemen here-tofore named as probable candidates for Riddleberger's seat in the United States Senate is that of Hon. P. W. McKinney, of Farmville, who has worked well for his party as a private for twenty years without recompense. He is young and popular with all men. REFORMERS' TREACHERY TO COLORED ME

At the last meeting of the common council of this city there was a warm debate over the exclusion of the colored mechanics from work on the new city hall building. The Democrats were in favor of giving the negroes a chance, but the Reformers, who were elected by the negroes, went back on the mechanic "in black," and tabled the resolution favorable to him. CHANICS.

mailliant wedding.

Mr. W. L. Royall, one of the most prominent lawyers of the city, was married to-night at St. Paul's Church to Miss Page Aylett, of Richmond. The marriage was the most brilliant affair o' the season. SNOW IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Jan. 5.—Show began falling this morning at 10 o'clock and continued through the day. It is now six laches deep. There was no wind, and the mercury never got below the freezing point.

DANVILLE, Jan. 5.—A heavy snow storm has prevailed here since early this morning, and snow is still failing at 7 p. m.

The Express Robbers-A Bit of Infor

mation. Sr. Louis, Mo , Jan. 5.—The express robber ere not taken to the penitentiary, as was expected they would be, but they will be sent up to morrow. In a brief interview with Witnerskiths morning that worthy gave a bit of information not before made public, which was to the effect that he stipulated with the detectives that they must lift the mortgage before he would "turn up" any of the stolen money. This, he said, they had promised to do, and added that it was done when they went out to Leavenworth, and thus his chief object in robbing the express was accomplished. The mortgage was for \$1.700. The grand jury has found an indictment against Dan Morristry, charging him with being an accasery to the robbery both before and after the fact. He has not been arrested yet, and it is said that he will not be presecuted, as it was expected they would be, but they will be sen is said that he will not be prosecuted, as it was through information from him that Witro-and his pals were arrested.

Mysterious Murder in Massachusette Boston, Mass., Jan. 5.—The Somerville po-lice have received information which indi-cates that the disfigured remains found in Lex cates that the disfigured remains found in Lexington to-day are those of a well-to-do milk-man, nanied George A. Codinan. Near the head was found a Boston Resains Record, dated Dec. 23, sneared with blood, which indicate that the murder was committed on or later than that date. The mutilated remains were tound on one side of a wail adjoining the Lexington road, having evidently been thrown over from the road. A large rubber horse over had also been thrown over the wall, with the intention to conceal the remains, which it failed to do, having landed several feet from the mangled body. This rubber cover is the only thing in the nature of a clew that has been discovered.

Trouble Among the Miners. BEAVER FALLS, PA., Jan. 5.—For some tim BEAVER FALLS, Pa., Jan. 5.—For some time past there have been signs of trouble among the miners employed in the different cas mines in this vicinity. Yesterday the trouble culminated by the diggers in Mount Ford's Clayton's and Kirkman's banks coming out for an advance of 3 cents per ear. The rate has been 20 cents per level per ear the differs asi 25 cents. The operators claim they cannot compete with dealers in Pittsburg coal if they pay the advance without sustaining con-tierable loss themselves, while the diggers claim that at 20 cents per ear they caunot make much more than enough to keep body and soul to gether.

Here. New York, Jan. 5.-A meeting of the le

New York, Jan. 5.—A meeting of the leat tobacco dealers was held this afternoon. A committee of five made a long and exhaustive report, proving conclusively that the majority of those engaged in the tobacco trade favor the stopping of all soverment taxes upon its manufacture. The tax was branded as a war measure and as a fruitful source of official corruption. The committee will go to Washing ton to advocate a revision of the laws relating to the fobacco tax.

The Railroad Wreck in Massachusetts. The Railroad Wreck in Massachusetts. Springsfield, Mass., Jan. 5.—All of the persons injured in the railroad wreck at West Springfield station, on the Boston and Albany, yealerday moreing, are comfortable to day, and the physicians express no doubt as to their recovery. Charles B. Packhard, who was thought to be in a critical condition year-day, who was probably the most seriously hurt of any one, the cut in his head being a very bad one, will probably recover. There is no clue to the identity of the passenger who was burned to death.

Education of Prisoners.

Burrato, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Pending the adop-on of some plan for the employment of the tion of some plan for the employment of the 250 convicts in the Eric county penitentiary, the heard of supervisors have decided to fit up a school room in the prison for the education of the prisoners. A competent teacher will be engaged, and the solion room will have accommodations for seventy punits at a time. The board of convicts from other counties is to be increased from it to \$1.75 per week for those whose terms are over ninear days, and from \$1.50 to \$1.25 for shorter term prisoners. This includes tuition.

Fatal Shooting Affray in Maryland. Hagerstown, Mo. Jan. 5.—James M. Pick at, keeper of a low groggery, was to-day sho oth Reeper of a low groggery, was to-day shot and killed by Thomas Brown, a young man of good reputation. Brown was in a saloon kept by John Curran, and was telling that he had been drugged and robbed last night in Pick-ett's place, when the latter entered and made a motion as if to draw a pistol. Brown imme-diately draw his weapon and fired five bulls into Vickett's body, killing him netantly. Brown gave himself up to the authorities.

w Yong, Jan. 5, 11 p. m .- Mr. Roach gradually growing weaker, though the change has been very sight to-day. No sudden change is anticipated or probable to night.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Pacific Railroad Funding and Intercratic party is like the fly which, having state Commerce Question in the signs-Indian and Military Academy

In the Senate yesterday Mr. McPherson offered a resolution calling on the Secre-tary of the Treasury for a statement of the indebtedness of the Pacific railroad companies to the government on Jan. 1, 1887, with details of all payments made on account of the same; also as to the sums due or to become due (principal and interest) under existing law, severally and collectthe treasury if the pending Senate bill (the funding bill) should become a law. Mr. Hoar moved to amend the resolution

MENBERS OF BOTH HOUSES DISPOSED

TO DISPATCH BUSINESS.

by adding to it these words, "and a statement of all existing questions in regard to the amount of such debts in dispute between said companies and the government. tween said companies and the government."

Mr. McPherson argued sgainst the proposed amendment as tending toward delay, and suggested that if Mr. Hoar would promise not to bring up the bill at the present session he would withdraw his resolution.

Mr. Hoar expressed his great surprise at the proposition, but offered to agree not to call up the bill until the information asket be obtained.

Mr. McPherson thanked the sensions.

e obtained.

Mr. McPherson thanked the senator even

Ar. McFleerson thanked the senator even for that concession. He asserted that the effect of the funding bill would be to give as a donation to these Pacific railroads more money than the entire value of all the lands reclaimed under forfeiture bills for the last three years.

Mr. Hoar regarded this as a very extraordinary proceeding. This bill had been reported in its general features last Congress. A debt amounting to about \$150,000,000 would be due to the government by these companies on an average of 11 or 12 years from this time. An equal amount would be due by the companies on first mortgage bonds, to which the government debt was subordinate.

The judiciary cemmittee was satisfied that it would not be expedient for the government, at the end of that time, to drive these companies into bankruptcy and to have them sold in the market, on the one hand, or operated by the government itself, on the other hand. If there was any senator who differed with the committee on either of these propositions he should be surprised to learn the fact. If the companies could be assured that the government would not assert its authority and would allow them to make arrangements to raise a new lean to pay off the government loan they would probably do that and go on. But now they could not do it. The funding bill was recommended by the present administration.

Mr. Edmunda suggested that all the information asked for in the resolution and in the amendment was to be found in the report of the railroad commissioner, stated very clearly and very well. As to the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury of the report of the railroad commissioner, stated very clearly and very well. As to the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury of the report of the railroad commissioner, stated very clearly and very well. As to the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury of the resolution, which any one could make for himself.

After further discussion, in which Mr. Active for the regulation of the constitution. More than that, he was in favor o

than twice as great as the entire income of the government), and that \$319,000,000 of this amount came from freight alone, showed how vast the question was. How complicated it was no one could ever know who was not practically engaged in the operation of railroads. The Senate, in passing the original bill, had been governed by the common law principle that the rates charged by railroad companies must be charged by railroad companies must be reasonable, and that they must only charge like rates for like services.

It had been the intention of the committee on commerce to confine legislation

It had been the intention of the committee on commerce to confine legislation
within these limits. A careful study of the
bill as it passed the Senate would abow
that the Sonate did not go outside of these
limits. The discussion of the conference
report was narrowed to two issues. The
first was, whether the Senate would adopt
the short and long haul clause, and the
second was, whether it would prohibit
"pooling" instead of leaving that question,
for the present, to the investigation of the
railroad commission. He did not think
the "chort and long haul" clause of the
conference report was as an original proposition. He did not consider it an improvement on the bill as it left the Senate.

The Senate bill recognized a principle

ment on the bill as it left the Senate.

The Senate bill recognized a principle that was sound. That principle was that the question of what was a reasonable charge on freight to or from a sistion was not to be determined by the question of what was charged for freight to or from snother station. In other words, the question of reasonable freight charges varied with locations and with the-volume and character of the business. He thought that the conference report clause (as to the shorter distance being included within the longer distance) was uncertain and ambiguous.

Without finishing bis speech, Mr. Platt yielded to a motion (by Mr. Harris) to go into executive session. The Senate thereinto executive session. The Senate there upon, at 4 p. m., went into secret session and at 4:15, when the doors were reopened

THE HOUSE.

The call of committees having been dispensed with, Mr. Davidson, of Florida, on behalf of the committee on railways and canals, called up, in the morning hour, the bill for the permanent improvement of the Eric and Oswego canals, and to secure the freedem of the same to the commerce of the United States. The bill was considered in committee of the whole (Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, in the chair.)

The bill provides for the issuing by the Secretary of the Treasury of bonds bearing 24 per cent. Interest to an amount not ex-

Secretary of the Treasury of bonds bearing 2) per cent. Interest to an amount not exceeding \$5,000.000, to be delivered to the state of New York upon the completion of certain improvements therein specified, and after the state has pledged itself that said canals shall be maintained by said state free to the commerce of the United States; or, in the event that these canals shall cense to be free to the commerce of the United States, the state will repay so much as shall have been so received.

Mr. Weber, of New York, the introducer of the measure, advocated its passage, dwelling upon the important factor which the freedom of the Ere and Oswego canals to the commerce of the country would

to the commerce of the country would form in providing cheap transportation for the products of the west to the scabord. The provisions of the bill were fair to the nation and fair to the state of New York. The exhaustive report of the committee

the whole (Mr. McMillio, of Tennessee, in the clair) on the Indian appropriation bill. Mr. Wellborn, of Texas, wave a general outline of the appropriations of the bill, and, upon his statement that there was no legislation contained in the bill, general debate was dispensed with, and the bill was read by paragraphs.

On motion of Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, an amendment was adopted making amenable to the laws of the United States any Indian in the Indian territory who committs murder, manelaughter, or assault upon the person of any Indian policeman appointed under the laws of the United States, or of any Indian deputy United States warshal. The bill gave rise to no opposition in any of its features, and the committee having arreen, it was passed without discussion or division. It appropriates \$5,115,000.

The military scademy appropriation bill was then taken up and passed within a quarter of an hour.

Mr. Morrow, of California, presented a petition of James A. Garfield Post 34, department of California, in favor of the Edmunds and Tucker anti-polygamy bill.

The speaker laid before the House the following communication, dated Washington, D. C., Dec. 51, 1886:

ton, D. C., Dec. 51, 1886;

I herely respectfully resign my office as representative in the forty-ninth Congress from the fifth congressional district of North Carolina, to take effect from date, Respectfully yours,

Jan. W. Hero. The communication was laid upon the table.

table.

On motion of Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, the House, by a vote of yeas 112, nays 60, went into the committee of the whole (Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair) on the bill for the consolidation of certain bureaus of the Navy Department.

The remainder of the afternoon was consumed in the reading of the majority and minerity reports, and, without action, the committee rose, and the House, at 4:30, adjourned.

THE ILL-PATED B. AND O. TRAIN Opinion That More Lives Were Lost Than Have Been Reported-Death of

Marshall A. Parks. Tiffin, Onto, Jan. 5 .- A passenger on the fil-fated Baltimore and Onlo train said to a reporter to night: I am firmly of the opinion that more lives were lost than have been reported. It is known that but two been reported. It is known that but two persons escaped from the smoking car. I had occasion to look into the car after leaving Newark, and noticed tast it was well filled, there being apparently from thirty-five to fifty passengers. It is possible, of course, that all but twelve or fifteen left the train at Mount Vernon and Manafeld, and that there were no additions, but I don't think it probable.

The bodies of the unfortunate passengers will be kept at Republic until Saturday. If they are not claimed, then they will be builed in one grave.

There was a Pennsylvania German in the moker who escaped unburt, walked south

There was a Pennsylvania German in the rmoker who escaped unhurt, walked south about four miles to Rockaway station, and came to Tiffin on the Pennsylvania read. He was sitting about the middle of the car quietly smoking his pipe when the crash came. His seat was wreuched from the floor and with its occupant hurled through the opening in the trp of the cer and landed in a snow drift. The man was not hurt in the least.

DEATH OF MARSHALL H. PARKS. DEATH OF MARSHALL IL PARKS.

DEATH OF MARSHALL H. PARKS.

The many friends of Marshall H. Parks in the pension and general land office, where he was for a long time employed, will be shocked to learn that he was one of the victims in the fearful railroad disaster at Republic, Ohio, on Tuesday morning.

Mr. Parks was on his way to Detroit to resume his duties as special agent of the United States labor bureau, after his holiday vacation, which he had spent here among friends, and where his motter and sister are still visiting, at the house of Capt.

A. A. Thomas, on Twelfith street. Mr. Parks was a young man of most excellent traits of character, and of unusual Eusiness qualifications.

qualifications.

W. E. Colladay, of the Treasury Department, a classmate of Mr. Parks in the University of Wisconsin, says that a more noble and truer-hearted boy than Marshall Parks never lived.

Public Installation

According to published report Custer Camp. Sens of Veterans, installed the folowing officers in the presence of a large gathering last night: Captain. W. A. Rutherford: Brist Heutenant, M. V. Brown; second Heutersht, H. W. Weber; camp council, W. F. Cogglas, John T. Purseli, and H. W. Weber. After the ceremony the assembly was addressed by Capt. Rutherford, Department Commander J. B. Barke, G. A. R.; Hen. C. R. Faulkner, Assistant Adjutant General S. E. Faunce, Judge Advocate Joseph H. Jochum, Past Port Commander F. C. Revells, Junior Vice Department Commander H. H. Smith, Mustering Officer J. P. Church, Assistant Inspector Genment Commander H. H. Smith, Mustering Officer J.P. Church, Assistant Inspector Gen-eral J. C. S. Burger, and Past Cheplain E. R. Campbell, of Vermont. Those present partook of refreshments and departed well pleased, predicting a bright and presperous future for the camp.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The Maine legislature met yesterday; S. S. Marble was elected president of the senate and C. C. Littlefield speaker of the house. The caucus of Republican members of the

Both bouses of the Missouri legislature met at lefterson City yesterday, and, after electing emporary officers and amouncing caucuses for the evening, adjourned until to-day. The Michigan legislature convened, with sfull attendance. The Republican canon nominees were elected, Charles J. Mouroe becoming president pro tem, of the senate and D. P. Markey speaker of the house.

The Massachusetts legislature organized yes terday with the selection of Halsey J. Board nam as president of the senate and Charles J Noxes as speaker of the house. The clerks it both brutches were re-elected. The Democrats made no nominations.

The Democrats of the lower house of the Missouri legislature in caucus last night nominated J. W. Alexander, of Davis county, for speaker. There will be a cancus of the Democrats of both houses to night to nominate a candidate for United States sensior to succeed Mr. Cockrell.

Mr. Cockrell.

Both houses of the thirty-fifth general assembly of Illinois convened at Springfield yeasterday. All the nominees of the Republican rauseus were sleeted and sworn into office. W. F. Calbonn is speaker. The most prominent candidates for United States senator to succeed Gen. Logan are L. E. Payson, Charles B. Farwell, and Joseph G. Cannon.

well, and Joseph G. Cannon.

The Indiana legislature will convene to day, Both jarties held canonises last night. The Republicans nominated Warren G. Sayre for preaker of the house. The Republicans have control of the house, and his election is assured. The political fight in the senate for presiding officer will not open until Monday, when the vote for Reutenant governor will be aunounced by the speaker. The general assembly of Colorade convened periords. The Republicans in the lower house elected Hon. T. B. Stewart, speaker, see Hon. Milion B. Moore, either clerk, by a strict party vote of 25 to 22. The Republicans in the senate elected Hon. Geo. M. Chrisott, president, and Hon. Vest Nichols, clock. After these elections both foraches of the Eghiature adjourned until to day.

Caucus were kept profoundly served.

Mr. Weber, of New York, the introducer of the measure, advocated its passage, dwelling upon the important factor which the freedom of the Eric and Oswego canals to the commerce of the country would form in providing cheap transportation for the preducts of the west to the scabard. The provisions of the bill were fair to the nation and fair to the state of New York.

The exhaustive report of the committee on railways and canals was read in Mr. Weber's time, and consumed the greater part of the morning hour, and the committee rare without setion.

The House then went into committee of the House then went into committee of the morning hour, and the committee of the morning hour, and the committee of the House then went into committee of the House the House

COLLEGE SECRET SOCIETIES Meet in Their Fortiet's Annual Con-

vention in This City. The Delta Kappa Epsilon is one on the Greek letter societies which sprung into existence about half a century ago in many of our colleges, founded upon the same principles that led Thomas Jufferson

existence about half a century ago in many of our colleges, founded upon the same principles that led Thomas Jefferson in catabilabing the Phi Beta Kappa. The D. K. E. is now the leader among such societies, and is probably the truest type of the college society. It is governed by the annual commands of its convention, executed by the executive council, located in New York etty.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the fortieth amonal convention of the Delta Kappa. Epsilon Fraternity assembled at Willard's Hotel. The first business transacted was the election of officers for the resuling year. The following were the officers chosen: President, W. M. Prest, Amherst College; vice president, L. K. Comstock, University of Michigan; secretary, Martin Davis, Rochester University, and assistant secretary, F. McEwen, University of the City of New York.

There are thirty-one chapters in the fraternity, of which twenty-nine were represented in the convention by about one hundred delegates.

The following were among those present: F. T. A. Junkin, H. De F. Baldwin, and E. W. S. Johnston, representing the advisory council of D. K. E.: University of Rochester. George F. Draper, G. E. Fisher, Charles T. E. Ile Puy, A. G. Warren, Howard Bailey, William B. Haie, A. J. Rodenbeck, Mitchell Bronk, Martin Davis, E. C. Denton, E. R. Gilmore, W. B. Hillman, G. H. Parmele, K. P. Shedd, William Shedd, L. Y. Baker, M. G. Slocum; De Paw university, Indiana, E. W. Lautz; Yale College, Henry Bucker, O. G. Jenuings; Coiby University, Maine, Andrew Yaw, Fred. M. Perkins, J. C. Hixon; Amherst, A. W. Parsons, W. M. M. Prest, E. J. Harlon; Browk Martin Davis, E. C. Hixon; Amberst, A. W. Parsons, W. M. M. Prest, E. J. Harlon; Browk Martin Davis, E. C. Hixon; Amberst, A. W. Parsons, W. H. Cheminshaw, C. L. Ward; Gity of New York, F. M. George, Chas. D. Wilkins, H. S. Carpenter; Middlebury College, Goo. R. Wales, University of Mehigan, G. L. Canfeld, G. P. Carry, L. K. Comstock; Williams College, H. J. Uhl, J. D. Bush, F. C. McCornick, W. H. Clesninsh

The Washington members of the frater-

Datney.

The Washington members of the fraternity were represented by the following: A.

H. Nelson (chairman of the local reception
committe), Ambrose W. Lyman, Edward
A. Paul, James H. Mason, Edward F.
Waste, A. Cooldage, Oscar J. Harrey,
Franklin W. Lautz, George Martin, Fred.
Perry Powers, John A. Porter, James Q.
Rice, and T. B. Kirby.

At 1 o'clock an adjournment was taken
for lunch. At the afternoon session business of great importance to the fraternity
was transacted, but of no interest to the
general public.

The public exercises of the convention
took place at 8 o'clock last night at the
Congregational Church.

For the occasion the church was elaborstely and handsomely decorated with national flags and banners bearing the names
of all the states of the Union.

The front of the organ was also draped
with flags in the center of which was a
large shield representing the arms of the
fraternity. Suspended from the galiery
on three sides were banners representing
the escutcheons of the different chapters or
colleges of the country. Seated upon the
platform were the following representative
men: flon. Seth L. Milliken, president of
the Alumni Association; Hon, Isaac H.
Maynard, president elect of the Alumni
Association; Hoe, W. L. Trenholm, the
orstor of the occasion; Rev. S. M. Newman,
vice president of the association; Andrew
C. Kemper, M. D., of Cincinnati, poet; A.
H. Nelson, chairman of the convention
committee; Hon. J. B. McCreary, of Kentucky; Hon. A. H. Pettibone, of Tennesser: Hon. H. A. Herbert, of Alabama, and
exRepresentative Dunnell, of Minnesota.

The music for the entertainment was furnished by the marine band, under the direction of John Philip Sousa, and consisted of
the following: Overture. "Vantouri" sabed by the marine band, under the direction of John Philip Sousa, and consisted of

ie following: Overture, "Vantour;" arch, "Delta Kappa Epsilon;" corner do, "Dorothy;" caprice, "The Patrol of a Continentals," and the closing over the Continentials," and the closing overture, "College Songs,"

The invocation prayer was made by the
Rev. S. M. Newman, after which Hon. Seth
B. Milliken made a short address and read
a letter from Senator R. L. Gibson regreting that sickness in his family prevented
his being present and delivering the opening
address.

Hop. W. L. Tranholm, comptroller of the
currency, delivered an oration which he

currency, delivered an oration which h had prepared for the occasion. He referred to the fact that he had in 1855 attended as to the fact that he had in 1855 attended an annual convention of the fraternity held in this city. He then proceeded at some length to recite the objects and aims of the fraternity. In reference to some of the principles of the political parties, he said that if the idea that "to the victors belong the spoils" was to prevail in this country, then the future of political government here was nepeless indeed, but for himself he hoped for higher and better principles. His oration occupied some considerable time, was celivered from notes in an easy and graceful style, was a very ornate and scholarly production, and at its conclusion was enthusiastically applauded.

duction, and at its conclusion was enthusiastically applauded.

Dr. Audrew C. Kemper, M. D., of Cincinnati, then read the poem, which was a splended effort, and was well received.

The final business session of the convention will be held at Willard's this morning. At 11 o'clock the members of the convention will be photographed at the west front of the treasury building. A reception will be held at Willard's at 7 o'clock this evening, and at 8 o'clock the banquet will be given at the same place. given at the same place.

Why Maj. Jones Was Relieved. The Secretary of War, in compliance with resolution of the Senate offered by Senaor Mitchell, has sent to that body a letter ter Mitchell, has sent to that body a letter by Gen. Parke stating that Maj. Jones, the engineer formerly in charge of the improve-ments at the Cascades of the Columbia in Oregon, was relieved by Capt. Powell for the reason that Gen. Parke was "not will-leg to assume the responsibility of recom-mending or authorizing the approval of a project for a work of this character of an effect whose administrative will consider flicer whose administrative skill, capacity and ability were not satisfactory to me at in order that there should be no furthe cut in order that there should be no further delay in the work it was perfectly ready to make a recommendation in the case, and that was for Capt. Powell to relieve Maj. Jones of the charge of the improvement. This was authorized by the Secretary of War, and the transfer was thereupon effected."

Beld Juvenile Thleves Bertie Douglas, of 1612 Twenty-first street, a bright faced colored woman, was

on Pennsylvania avenue yesterday afteron Pennsylvania avenue yesterday afternoon shopping. In going to Shuster's store
on the avenue, between Ninth and Tenth
streets, she voited four small colored boys
following her closely, and when about to
turn the kneb of the store door the boys
jestled against ber and one of them snatched
a peckethook containing \$5 out of her coat
pocket. Officers Diggins and Moore heard
of the theft and shortly after it they caught
lichard Green, aged 11 years, and Waiter
Lecks, 12 years old. Officer Moore, on information received, arrested Edward Lane,
aged 10 years, who turned out to be the
toy who snatched the pocketbook. Some
of the money was recovered.

f the money was recovered. Millionaire Deshler's Liberal Gift. COLUMBER, OHIO, Jan. 5.-W. G. Deshler, banker and millionaire, to-day gave to the Columbus Fernais Benevolent Suciety \$100,000. to be invested and controlled by an advisory beard efgentlemen for the use of the society. INTERIOR OF GREENLAND

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF EXPLORA-TIONS OF CIVIL ENGINEER PEARY.

The True Solution is to Take an Overland Route-From Disco Bay to Francis Joseph Bay and Back in One Civil Engineer R. E. Peary, of the United

States navy, who left this city last spring for the purpose of making certain explora-Mr. Penry was seen last evening by a RE-PUBLICAN reporter, and asked to explain the purposes of his explorations, how far incidents of his trip.
"As you know," he began, "the northern

portion of Greenland is unexplored. Ex-peditions which have been sent out in the past to seek information of this region have followed the coast line, and the character

peditions which have been sent out in the past to seek information of this region have followed the coast line, and the character of this route has prevented satisfactory advancement. It occurred to me some time sign that the true solution of the proper method of Greenland explorations was to take an overland route. This I believed practicable, and my journey has been for the purpose of verifying this belief. The result is that, instead of the interior of Greenland being an impassable country, it is one of the innest highways under the aun. By that I mean it possesses the best conditions for making headway for a properly equipped party. I satisfied myself last summer that this is a fact. I have satisfied myself that I could cross over the country from Disco bay to Francis-Joseph bay and back in the same summer. This is a distance of about 1,100 miles, out and return. "I started on the trip last May, leaving St. John's on the 22d of that month and arriving at Godhavn, Disco Island, the capital of the northern inspectorate of Greenland, on June 6. Owing to the great prevalence of ice in Disco bay and the delay in hiring natives and boats I did not reach Pakitsok Fjord, on the coast of their super stitious horror of the great glacier-which they people with ghosts, devils, and spirits of murdered people. So I had to continue my journey with but one companion, ayoung bane, and together which they also be the see level. I did not depend on getting sledges from the natives, but had them made in Washington under my direction for the special work for which they were used, and I do not believe we would have been successful in penetrating fifty miles into the interior if this precaution had not been successful in penetrating fifty miles into the interior for the work. As I have said, I was unable to get the natives to go with us. "Having reached an elevation of 2,300 miles we made a start toward the interior, but a heavy snowstorm caused a delay of several days. Westarted, and, having gone

"Having reached an elevation of 2,230 miles we made a start toward the interior, but a heavy snowatorm caused a delay of several days. We started, and, having gone several thies, retraced the way, and when the storm was over made a fresh start and kept traveling at night and sleeping by day ustil we reached a point 100 miles from the edge of the glacler. The night marches were made in order to avoid the glare of the sun, while on the other hand we had the warm day for sleeping, which was more confortable than taking the cold night for it. During the last two nights we advanced in the face of a snow storm, which finally prevented us from continuing the journey. We then took to our traveling bags, which we kept for two days. This was at an elevation of 7,500 feet above the sea level, and was 100 miles from the coast. But one explorer has ever gone farther inland than we did, and the alitinde we reached is higher than ever before attained there. Baron Nordenskjold, in 1883, started from Auleitsivik Fjord, about eight miles below Pakitsok Fjord, and went inland a distance with a party of about a dozen, two of whom penetrated over 100 miles.

"When we first ascended the great glacier we found it very steep, and traversed in every direction by guilles, crevices, and canons. When the Ice-field proper is reached only the crevices were seen ramifying in every direction over the lee. Further thand the ice was covered with a thin piles we made a start toward the interior.

reached only the erevices were seen ramifying in every direction over the ice. Further inland the ice was covered with a thin layer of snow which got deeper as we proceeded, and the undulations of the surface grew longer and flatter. As I have said, rapid progress could be made over this surface by a properly equipped party, and I believe the northern bounefarles could be thus reached more quickly and cheaper than in any other way. This is, of course, taking for granted the ice extends to the northern border of Greenland. Then, as the altitude lacrosses toward the center of the glacier, the outthis is, of course, taking for granted the ice extends to the northern border of Greenland. Then, as the altitude increases toward the center of the glacier, the outlook for the explorer in viewing the coast is superior to what is had by following the coast line in boats. The probability is that in the center of Greenland there is an elevation of no less than 8,000 and probably 10,000 feet above the sea level."

Continuing the account, Mr. Peary said that the return to the coast was not especially eventful. The sledges were lashed together, and a rubber blanket being put up for a sail, they gradually descended the side of the glacier to the coast. At first the snow would only support the sledges, which the explorers guided as the wind dregged them along, but as they proceeded and fee was reached, they were able to scat it missleves on them, enjoying an extended thougan. During one entire night they slid down the glacier's slide toward the coast, the wind in the sails accelerating the speed. When they arrived at the edge of the glacier they had to reach the coast by way of the mountains, lowering their sledges down the cliffs into the valley. He then followed the coast up for a distance of eighty miles to Tosukatek and Kiriak glaciers and visited the fossib does of Atanekerdluk, whence he returned to Godhaven. He was three mouths in Greenland. His trip inland over the glacier, when he penetrated 100 miles, occupied twenty days. His return home by a whaler took two and a half months.

Mr. Peary's trip was made in a personal expective only. Being questioned whether he intended renewing his explorations next sommer, he answered that he had formed no such plans and could not say what he might do. He characterizes his success, which is remarked that he had not have the north pole orace, but says he believes knowledge of the northern part of Green land would be valuable in many respects, as "fairly well for a greenhorn." He laughlend would be valuable in many respects.

north pole oraze, but says he believed knowledge of the northern part of Gre-land would be valuable in many respo-scientifically, and believes he sees an e-method of attaining it.

Extra Pay for Volunteer Officers, Il officers of the volunteer army in the war relistment and were honorably discharged one menth's pay for each year of their en-listment, provided they have not already to clived the benefits of the act of March 3, 1905, and the smendatory set of July 13, 1505.

Agricultural Experiment Stations. hat the commissioner of agriculture shall is s than one agricultural experiment sta-tion and farm, for which purpose he is authorized to purchase not exceeding 200 series of lend in each state. The sum of \$1,00,000 is appropriated to carry the set into affect.

Entertalement at Norwood Institute The entertainments given at Norwood natitute this winter have proven very toresting and enjoyable, consequently have tecome very popular. Another will be given next Friday algeit, and the pro-gramme, as arranged, promises to the loven of nusic a delightful treat. CONGRESS AND THE DISTRICT. The Committee on Pensions Report

Bill for Mrs. Logan. Senstor Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, introduced in the Senate yesterday a bill granting to the widow of Gen. Logan a pension of \$2,000 per annum, similar to the pension granted to Mrs. Hancock. The bill received the unanimous approval of

pension granted \*to Mrs. Hancock. The bill received the unanimous approval of the pension committee. Senator Coke objecting, the bill was laid over until to-day. Numerous petitions from temperance societies in different states were presented in the Senate yesterday urging the right of local outlon to be conferred upon the people of the District of Columbia.

Other petitions favoring the passage of ite bill to protect young firls and punish it crime of rape were also presented. Referred to the District committee.

A petition signed by Ross A. Fish, representing the ettizens of South Washington, was laid on the desk of each representative in the House yesterday. The petition is a protest against the erection of the Babcock ike trainway through the streets and reservations as authorized by the Senate bill. The petition states that such a proceeding is unlawful, unnecessary, and is in the interest of one contractor.

Mr. Handall presented the petition of the executive committee of the Grand Lodge of the Order of Good Templars of Penneshania in the House, asking Congress to Brant to the people of the District of Columbia. The West Virginia Band of Hope petition of Congress to stop the sale of intoxically gliquors in the District of Columbia. Claiman Wilson, of the District subcommittee on appropriations, will report to the full committee to-day the District appropriation sill.

Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, presented

op opriation fill.

Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, presented

a p tition in the House vesterday appro-pri ting \$5.000 to the St. Rose Industrial school for orphan girls, located at 2923 G ttreet northwest.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY To Crush Individual Competition and

Sceure All Mineral Lands in Alabi ma. Tie Acting Secretary of the Interior yesere sy transmitted to the Senate a response from Commissioner Sparks, of the general last doffice, to the resolution offered by Sen-ster Morgan calling for the reasons why the ccal and from lands in Alabama have been ccal and iron lands in Alabama have been withheld from sale, and whether any evidence is on file in the department which disclose the existence of a conspiracy or combination unlawfully to affect the sale of the lands under the act of March 3, 1883. The commissioner says the proclamation ordering the sale of these lands was revoked by the President Jan. 29, 1884, and a subsequently ordered sale was postponed indefinitely. This action was taken in consequence of communications from W. H. Lawson, of Montgomery, Ala; G. W. Palsley, an inspector of the general land office, and Gov. O'Neal, of Alabama, all alleging the existence of a combination to control the sale of these lands.

The letter of the governor of Alabama requests the postponement of the sale for the following reasons:

Finst. Because by concert of action among

the following reasons:

First. Because by concert of action among those v ho desire to hay, the lands would be secrificed by being bid in a little more, if any, then it e minimum price of \$1.25 per acre.

Ecco d. That the sales would result in a monopely of the mineral lands, which would be held for higher prices, and thus their development would be retarded.

Third. Because a large number of poor nervies wto had settled upon the lands would be tuned out of their homes.

The report of I mapsetur Palslay recover.

The report of Inspector Paisley recom-ments that the sale be postponed, and says that a secret meeting of mining companies had been held in Birmingham for the pur-pose, it was generally believed, of forming a combination to crush all individual com-petition and secure all these lands at the rate of \$1.25 per acre.

AT HIS OLD BUSINESS.

Rugh Strider Caught in the Act of Robbing. One more housebreaker has come to grief. and a policeman's whistle was the cause of it. Mr. Isadore Saks, of the firm of Saks & Co., was at dinner at his house, 625 E street, about 6 o'clock last night. During a iuli in the talk he thought he heard a noise in his front parlor that seemed unusual. "Ie entered the room from the door connecting it with the dining-room and saw a wellmade white man doing his best in a
quick way to stuff his pochets with
what his hands could get hold of, and
smerg the things he was about to carry off
was a large and valuable case. Mr. Saks
lost no time in going for the burglar, nor
did the latter lose any seconds in getting to
the door. Mr. Saks got there with him,
but the burglar seemed more anxious to get
away than to fight. Mr. Saks romembered
that he had a policeman's whistle, and
that three blasts would bring a blue
coat; he sounded a call, and it
struck upon the ears of Officer James E.
Arnold, who happened to be upon an F
street car, near by, and he reached Mr.
Saks's door as the burglar broke away
from that gentleman's grip. The burglar
with the same check that caused him to
break into Mr. Saks's house, caused him to
street a house adjoining as a means of oscape. The officer likewise was endowed,
and as his legs were long he took good
strider, and soon had the fugitive in custody and landed him in the sixth precinct
station house, where he gave his name as
liugh Strider and is held for housebreaking. ing it with the dining-room and saw a well-

Bonds to Be Required of National Banks. Senator Plumb introduced a bill to fix be amount of United States bonds to be required of national banks. It limits to 5,000 the amount of United States bonds

required to be deposited by national banks with the United States treasurer: provided, however, that the voluntary withdrawal of bonds for the retirement of national bank notes shall not exceed \$3,000,000 in any notes shall not exceed \$3,000,000 in any one month, without the approval and consent of the Secretary of the Treasury; and provided further, that the act shall not apply to bonds required by existing law to be deposited for the security of public moneys in national banks.

Section 2 provides that on surrender by a national bank of any sum of its circulating notes by the required deposit of lawful.

notes by the required deposit of lawful money with the United States treasurer for their redemption, the entire liability of the bank for its surrendered notes shall uiterly cease, and they shall be redee cease, and they shall be redeemed by the treasurer and destroyed, as now provided by law. It further provides that the act shall be construed to determine the hability of rational banks which have heretofore thus lawfully surrendered any or all of their circulating notes. The money deposited by national banks for the redemption of its circulation shall be covered into the treas-mry.

Cosmos Club Reception.

The Cosmos Club gave its first reception ast night in its newly-creeted club on the corner of H street and Lafavette since. The hall and spacious club rooms of the new house were filled with plotures and beautifully decorated for the "house arming," and a large company represen-ative of the best culture of Washington

Arrears of Pension Serator Sherman Introduced a bill to provide that all persons on the pension rolls or less of limb or limbs shall be entitled to

creive arrears of penelon from the data of the barge or disability. The Weather.
For the District of Columbia, Margiana, and Virginia-Colder northwesterly winds,

fair weather. petric readings-Ha m., 21.0-17 a. n., 25.0°; 11 s. m., 25.0°; 5 p. m., 25.0°; 7 p. m. 17.0°; 10 p. m., 25.0°; mean homoceature, 25.0°; max/mum, 25.0°; minuton, 11.0°; m.sa. rela-tive homidity, 85.0°; total proporations. 13

## NORTHEAST WASHINGTON.

THE CITIZENS COMBINE TO PROTECT THEIR PROPERTY AND INTERESTS.

Work Divided Up Among Committees-Street Improvements to Be Damanded-Gas and Sewerage Requested School Buildings and Facilities as Needed Applied for.

The citizens of northeast Washington met last night at Milford's Hall for bustness and not for speechmaking. When President W. C. Dodge called the meeting to order he saw at a glance that everybody was intent upon work. Secretary F. C. Cate felt the same way, and prepared himself for active work by sharpening his pen-cil. Mr. D. T. Jones stated that he was chairman of the committee on organization, and associated with him were C. Hugnes, S. Chappel, F. C. Cate, and Charles A. Shields. "This committee?" Chappel, F. C. Cate, and Charles A. Shields.

"This committee," said be, "was appointed by the president to arrange a plan for a permanent organisation and work. The committee have met and now report." Mr. Jones then submitted the report, which was adopted. It called for six standing committees, the president being chairman ex officio of each. The first committee is known as the central committee, consisting of three members; its duties are to consider such questions as will tend to advance the interests of the association and its members; of co-operating with like committees representing other sections of the city for the advancement of the general interests of the city.

The second committee is on steam rullways, and comprises five members. The duties are to devise plans for the perms-tent relief from the danger to life and damage to property resulting from the operations of the Baitimore and Ohio

the operations of the Battimore and Ohio rallroad.

The third committee is on streets and reservations, and its duties are to see to the needs of Northeast Washington as regards grading, regulating, and paving the streets of that section; to annually salemit to the commissioners in proper time a schedule of the streets which, in their judgment, need improving; to secure all information respecting public reservations needing improvements and submit the same to the superintendent of public brildings and grounds. The fourth committee is of five members, and is to look after the water service, sewers, lamps, and traces. The members are to get all information possible as to the needs of these facilities, and submit annually to the commissioners a schedule showing where such improvements are needed. The fifth committee is on schools and school buildings, and is composed of five members. The duties are to inform itself of the needs of the northeast section as regards the establishment of additional schools and school buildings, and is composed, and the localities in which they should be placed. All such facts gleaner are to be submitted to the commissioners, with the necessary recommendations. The committee are to look after the approaches to, sidewalks, heating, lighting, and ventilating the school buildings, the sanitary condition of the same, and the methods used in imparting instruction in the schools and to recommend repairs to the buildings when needed.

The sixth committee is on street railways, and is made up of five members. The members are to endeavor to secure better facilities, accommodations, the establishment and maintenance of new lines, and the extension and improvement of that now in operation.

A volunters subscription for of the needs. railroad.
The third committee is on sireets and

he extension and improvement of that now

ment and maintenance of new lines, and the extension and improvement of that now in operation.

A voluntary subscription fee of 50 cents annually was approved.

The meeting then adopted rules for its guidance, and also the name of the North-cast Washington Improvement Association.

The association unanimously elected the following committees: Steam railways—Dr. Edward M. Gallaudet, L. Chappel, Chus. M. Robinson, T. G. Hensey, and Andraw Donaldson. Streets and reservations—S. C. Clarke, F. C. Cate, George M. Oyster, C. Hughes, George F. Dawson, A. W. Bryant, and G. Henley, Water, severs, &c.—Jostah Millard, George N. Holland, S. H. Walker, Daniel T. Denahoe, and Robert W. Blair. Schools and school buildings—W. C. Dodge, Thomas R. Benson, Jacob Frech, and T. L. Deiland. Street railways—Chas. G. Dulin, Thomas W. Smith, L. P., Childs, C. M. Clarke, and E. J. Hill.

A resolution was adopted favoring the passage by Congress of the clitzens' school bill (II. R. 9125), as reported to the Human from the committee on the District of

om the committee on the District Columbia.

Mr. Josiah Millard stated that a station Mr. Josiah Millard stated that a station bouse was need in Northeast Washington. The prevalence of crime and the filty-patroled streets of that section demanded the establishment of a precinct there with full police equipment. On motion made by him, which was adopted, the chair appointed Messrs J. Millard, E. D. Farnham, and D. D. Thompson as a committee on the establishment of a station house in that section. On motion the following sanitary committee was appointed: Dr. E. A. Nor-committee was appointed: Dr. E. A. Nor-

committee was appointed: Dr. E. A. Nor-ton, Mr. E. W. Thompson, and Dr. D. B. ton, Mr. E. W. Thompson, and Dr. D. B. Street.

An informal discussion took place about what was to be done, and it was resolved that the various committees should examine thoroughly into al matters entrusted to them and push the same forward with the best skill they could command. The members also resolved to secure the assistance of members of Congress is adding them to establish a station house in that part of the city, a need which it was shown was imperative.

The meeting then adjourned. United States Minister to Mexico. The President has so far falled to nomi ante Mr. Manning as minister to Mexico. and the impression is almost general that this appointment will be allowed to lapse. This belief is strengthened by the fact that there is but one more day in which the nomination can be made, and further, by an unofficial statement by the President that all the recess nominations have been sent in.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITOL.

Representative Dingley, of Maine, presented a remonstrance of the Polladelphia boarl of trade against the Duna free-ship bill.

Memorials of various public bodies in favor of the passage of the interstate commerce bill were presented to the Senate by the prasident protein, yesterday.

Senator Blair introduced a bill to appropriate \$500,000 to bromete the Colored Peoples World's Exposition to be held in Birmingham, Ala., from Sept. 22, 1887, to Jan. 31, 1888.

Secretary Whitney sent a communication to the Home recommending an appropriation of \$50,000 to begin the construction of a perma-nent hospital on Widow's Island, Mo. Senator Morcill introduced a bill providing that the historical publications and printed annual reports for any per thereof of any incorporated historical society shall be carried in the mails free of postage.

The special labor investigating committee met, but no new testimony was taken. The members will examine the retuied testimony already taken and hold another meeting usas Tucsday right to draw up their report.

A petition from the chamber of commerce clawferes, kan, remonstrating against the adoption of the conference report as antagonitie to the interests of the people of Kansas, was presented in the House verterday. Bepresentative Tucker, of Virginia, has pre-paired a fell which be will infroduce in the storie at the earliest opportunity, authorizing rotaries public to administer eaths to any of-feer, director, or agent of a banking associ-

The Senate adopted Mr. Manderson's resolu-tion calling on the Secretary of the Interior for its formation as to school lands confirmed in the siste of Nebrasks, and in the meantime re-justing statement of public entries on such lattic.

positing arrangements or training.

Furgast to the requirements of the statutes,
the Scretary of the interior training itself to the
Hotse of Enjarch faither a statement from the
requirements of the poneral land office above
that relating toled quiries of public parts
have been estimated by the best of requireble adjudication during the mat it callyear.